DEMOCRATIC
GERMAN REPORT

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KILLER'S HANDBOOK

In the coming year, more than one hundred thousand West Germans will use a calendar which notes Hitler's death as an important anniversary, and which lists 6 different SS formations which Storm Troop veterans can join in West Germany today.

The calender is the "German Soldiers' Calendar for 1955", published quite openly in Munich, West Germany, and freely on sale in West Germany and West Berlin. In the introduction to the Calendar, Hitler's Field Marshal Ritter von Leeb writes: "A new and younger generation is called to the colours (in West Germany). We old soldiers can only wish and hope that this new young troop will be filled with the same spirit ... as the soldiers who in the last two world wars bore the weapons ..."

The calendar prints the addresses of no fewer than 749 different organisations and associations of former nazi soldiers, including the addresses reproduced on this page.

The organisations listed in the photo-copy on the left are all composed of veterans of the SS, Hitlers' blackuniformed "Security Guards", who provided the concentration camp guards, the anti-partisan liquidation detachments, and so on.

The six organisations listed are: Hiag — Mutual Aid Association of former SS Members; SS Mountain Division; SS Mountain Regiment 12; 3rd SS Panzer Division "Death' Head"; 4th SS Police Panzer Grenadier Division; SS Smoke Screen Detachments 501-506.

Full details and illustrations from this calendar are reproduced in this issue. It must be noted that this Calendar is not a fly-by-night broadsheet written for, and read by, the "lunatic fringe". It is a wellproduced and finely printed book of 200 pages, and at least 100,000 copies have been sold in West Germany.

The people who have written the articles for this calendar, and those who read them, are the officers and non-commissioned officers of the new West German Wehrmacht. They are the people who will be able to plunge Europe and the world into war, if the Paris Agreements are ratified.

Waffen-SS

„Hiag" — Hilfsgemeinschaft a. Gegenseitigkeit — (siehe Verbände d. Wehrmachtsteile)

SS-Gebirgs-Divisionen, Uwe Carstens, Hamburg-Othmarschen, Noerstr. 3

SS-Geb.Jäger.Rgt. 12 (Michael Gaißmair), Franz Schreiber, Hamburg-Stellingen, Arminiusstr. 4

3. SS-Pz.-Div. „Totenkopf", G. Krätschmer, München 8, Rosenheimer Str. 39e

4. SS-Polizei-Pz.-Gren.-Div., Wilh. Radtke, Heidenheim-Brenz, Rosensteinstr. 3

SS-Nebelwerfer-Abteilungen 501—506, Georg Bernsee, Langlingen 43, Kreis Celle

From page 192 of the "German Soldier's Calendar"

Another Reunification Appeal

The People's Chamber, East German Parliament, has made another appeal to the West German Parliament to reach a peaceful reunification of Germany before it is too late.

The appeal, made in the form of a letter sent on December 17th by the Presidium of the People's Chamber, called on the members of the West German Parliament to refuse to ratify the Paris Agreements, and to open negotiations with East German representatives on the holding of free all-German elections in 1955.

"The People's Chamber is ready to enter such negotiations without posing any preconditions" the letter stated.

The appeal warned that if the Paris Agreements were ratified the German Democratic Republic and other states would be forced to take "determined countermeasures".

Medal for Concentration Camp Guard

The West German Government has awarded the "Great Services Cross", its highest distinction, to Maximilian Mueller-Jabusch, former guard in a nazi concentration camp.

Herr Mueller-Jabusch, who is today editor of the West Berlin evening newspaper "Der Abend", served during the war as a guard in the nazi concentration camp at Blankenberg-Oesig.

COMMUNIST BAN TRIAL

Here is a summary of the proceedings before the West German Constitutional Court at Karlsruhe, at which the West German Government is attempting to obtain a ban of the Communist Party (K. P. D.):

December 7th: Court reassembled after 7-day recess in which West German Government had prepared its answer to KPD lawyer's plea that Potsdam Agreement was foundation of law in Germany today, and that KPD fully supported aims of Potsdam Agreement (demilitarisation, democratisation, destruction of monopolies, etc.).

Professor Kaufmann, expert in international law appearing for West German Government, claimed that Potsdam Agreement was "breach of the general rules of international law" and "an insulting intervention in the internal affairs of the German people". (For information about Professor Kaufmann, see "Trial Personalities" on this page.)

December 8th: KPD lawyers brought forward further arguments showing that the West German Constitution is in fact based upon the Potsdam Agreement.

December 9th: KPD lawyers showed that in 1945 the KPD was licenced by all four occupation powers, in many districts as the first democratic party, and that the licencing was then undertaken under the terms of the Potsdam Agreement. Prosecution lawyer Henrichsen interrupted to state: "All parties at that time called themselves antifascist, and claimed that made them democratic, but they had to prove it."

Defence lawyer Professor Kroeger rejected strongly this insult to the hundreds of thousands of members of the KPD who had suffered and died for their antifascist and democratic convictions in Hitler's concentration camps.

December 10th: Legal dispute between defence and prosecution lawyers on exact legal meaning of Article 21 of West German Constitution, which deals with the rights of political parties.

December 14th: KPD counsel produced legal arguments to show that ban on the KPD would make all-German elections at some future date impossible.

December 15th: West German Government counsel argued that the KPD must be banned now, since it was unconstitutional; if all-German elections were arranged the ban could be lifted, he stated. KPD lawyers demonstrated to the court that the West German Constitution possessed no machinery for re-licencing a party which had once been banned, and that such a re-licencing at a future date would be a breach of the West German Constitution.

December 16th: The court adjourned until January 31st 1955 for a thorough study of the "intricate legal problems raised".

* * *

Trial Personalities

Professor Kaufmann, Expert on International Law, Witness for the West German Government.

Professor Kaufmann has acted as international law expert for the Kaiser's Government, the Weimar Republic, Hitler Germany and Adenauer. His reputation is based upon his book "Das Wesen des Völkerrechts" (The Nature of International Law), published in Tuebingen in 1911. In this book Kaufmann stated: "The social ideal is victorious war, since this discloses the real aim of the state... In a conflict between states, force must be used to decide which side is in the right, if threats do not suffice. War is not a suspension of the rule of law, but the final proof of law in international jurisprudence... Treaties lose their force as soon as the state interested in cancelling a treaty has the strength to do so."

West German Social Democrats Say: "Negotiate Now"

West Germany' Social Democratic Party called for negotiations now with the Soviet Union in the debate in the West German Parliament on the ratification of the Paris Agreements establishing a new Wehrmacht.

Erich Ollenhauer, Social Democratic leader, declared on December 15th in the course of the debate:

"The ratification must be postponed until a new attempt has been made to reach a peaceful settlement of the German problem and European security by means of negotiations between the four occupation powers. Today the decision is in our hands. Tomorrow it may be too late."

West German Chancellor Adenauer, speaking in the same debate, supported the rearmament of West Germany with these words:

"We must become strong in order to liberate the people of the Soviet Zone (East Germany, ed.). Our forces must be strong enough to deal also with the economic tasks which will face us after reunification with the Soviet Zone, and in the German eastern territories. ("German eastern territories" is the phrase used by West German politicians to describe western Poland, former East Prussia etc., ed.)

"The Paris Agreements will make the Federal Republic capable of sweeping aside the partitioning of Germany."

On December 16th the West German Parliament passed the ratification bill in first reading without a division. A further two readings are necessary before the agreements are finally ratified.

Books and Pamphlets on Germany

Small stocks of the following books and pamphlets are still available for readers of GERMAN REPORT:

1. **West Germany Prepares War of Revenge.** Richly illustrated hundred page book giving facts and figures on the rebirth of nazism and militarism in West Germany. First published February 1954. Available in English only.
2. **250 Questions and Answers on the German Democratic Republic.** Over 200 pages of facts and figures on East Germany. Available in German only.
3. **What Dr. John Really Said.** A pamphlet giving the full text of the important statement issued in Berlin by Dr. Otto John, former West German Security Chief. Good for distribution at meetings. Available in English and German.
4. **White Book on the Bonn War Treaty.** An analysis of EDC very useful to students of the German problem. Published in 1952. Available only in English.

Copies of all the above can be sent free to all readers of GERMAN REPORT as long as stocks last. Send your orders to

GERMAN REPORT
Friedrich Strasse 167/III
Berlin W 8 GERMANY

(This offer does not apply to readers in the German Democratic Republic who can obtain these books from their booksellers.)

"GERMAN SOLDIERS' CALENDAR"

Murderers' Handbook For 1955

Hundreds of thousands of West Germans will consult a very special calender during the coming year. It is a well-printed volume of 200 pages, richly illustrated — The German Soldiers' Calender for 1955.

This calender, published by the Schild Verlag, 16 Cuvillie Strasse, Munich, in the American Zone of West Germany, is in fact an almanach, consisting of stories and pictures praising German militarism and German soldiers in all their wars, with particular praise for the officers and soldiers of Hitler's Wehrmacht.

Here is a full analysis of the contents of this book. All passages in inverted commas are direct quotations from this handbook for militarists.

The frontispiece of the calender is a photograph of "Colonel General Heinz Guderian, creator of the German Panzer force", in full Wehrmacht uniform.

This is followed on page 5 by a photograph of Field Marshal Ritter von Leeb, who wrote the introduction which states:

"In two world wars the German soldier fought against a world of enemies. He achieved superhuman deeds. Even in the most difficult days he held out on land, water and in the air against a preponderance of enemies, and proved his soldierliness everywhere and on every front.

"Today we stand on the threshold of the integration of West Germany in the defence community of the free world. A new and younger generation is called to the colours.

"We old soldiers can only wish and hope that this new young troop will be filled with the same spirit of faithfulness, sacrifice, comradeship, of holding out and of readiness for sacrifice as the soldiers who in the last two world wars bore the weapons and gave their strength.

"The German Soldiers' Calender, in the two numbers previously issued, has helped to ensure that the German soldier and his soldierliness have been fully appreciated, also amongst our people. May this calender also have a wide distribution in 1955, for the benefit and the advantage of our people, and for a world in freedom and peace. That is the wish of us, the old soldiers!

Hohenschwangau, July 1954."

Page 6 presents a sentimental patriotic poem on "The debt we owe to our dead heroes", and page 7 reproduces a picture of the Prussian King Friedrich the Great.

The left-hand pages numbered from 8 to 30 are occupied with the actual calender, one month to a page. This calender gives the usual information about sunrise and sunset, and in addition an anniversary is marked for each day. Almost without exception these anniversaries deal with German militarism and imperialism. Here are a few of them:

"January 30th 1933: Hitler became Reich Chancellor.

February 11th 1942: German cruiser group "Scharnhorst", "Gneisenau" and "Prinz Eugen" break through English Channel.

GENERALFELDMARSCHALL

RITTER VON LEEB

GELEITWORT

In zwei Weltkriegen hat der deutsche Soldat gegen eine Welt von Feinden gekämpft. Er hat Übermenschliches geleistet. Auch in schwersten Tagen hat er zu Lande, zu Wasser und in der Luft gegen eine Übermacht von Feinden durchgehalten und sein Soldatentum überall und an jeder Front bewiesen.

Heute stehen wir vor der Einbeziehung Westdeutschlands in die Verteidigungsgemeinschaft der freien Welt. Eine neue jüngere Generation ist aufgerufen. Wir alten Soldaten können nur wünschen und hoffen, daß diese neue junge Truppe von dem gleichen Geist der Treue, der Hingabe, der Kameradschaft, des Durchhaltens und der Opferbereitschaft beseelt sein möge wie die Soldaten, die in den zurückliegenden beiden Weltkriegen die Waffen getragen und sich eingesetzt haben.

Der Deutsche Soldatenkalender hat in seinen bisherigen zwei Jahrgängen mit dazu beigetragen, daß der deutsche Soldat und sein Soldatentum, auch innerhalb unseres Volkes, wieder voll gewürdigt wird. Möge ihm auch für das Jahr 1955 weite Verbreitung beschieden sein, zum Frommen und Nutzen unseres Volkes und einer Welt in Freiheit und Frieden! Das ist der Wunsch von uns alten Soldaten!

Hohenschwangau, im Juli 1954

Page 5 of the Soldiers' Calendar.
Full translation in adjoining column.

March 11th 1938: Occupation of Austria.

March 15th 1939: Occupation of Czechoslovakia. 1943: Kharkov reconquered.

March 16th 1935: Reintroduction of general military service.

March 27th 1945: Last V 2 shot at Great Britain.

April 9th 1940: Occupation of Copenhagen, Oslo, Narvik.

April 30th 1919: Communists murder hostages in Munich. 1945: Hitler's death.

May 15th 1940: Holland capitulates.

June 4th 1941: Kaiser Wilhelm II dies at Doorn.

June 13th 1944: First V 1 fired at England.

August 27th 1942: German war flag hoisted on Elbrus, Caucasus.

October 1st 1946: Verdict announced in Nuremberg (trial of top war criminals, ed.)

October 16th 1946: Nuremberg sentences carried out.

November 18th 1936: Condor Legion in Spain.

Page 13 consists of a biography of Admiral von Tirpitz, originator of unlimited U-boat warfare. Page 15 praises Otto von Bismarck.

On page 21, a Herr von Esebeck declares that the reoccupation of East Prussia, which today forms part of Poland and the Soviet Union, is "an unrenounceable basis for all German eastern policy".

Biographies of German Generals on the following pages include a note on page 31 on Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt: "He led the 'South' Army group in the Polish campaign, and in the Russian campaign he commanded, until December 1941 the mixed 'South' group including Germans, Italians, Rumanians, Hungarians and Slovaks... He was loved by his troops and his staff because of his unusual modesty and politeness."

Pages 33—39 are occupied by a military scientific analysis by Wilhelm Hadler (a frequent contributor to nazi magazines on military science) entitled "The Lessons of Two World Wars". These "lessons" are summed up in the last paragraph, which states: "The Baltic area... will be the area for which the coming Wehrmacht of the Federal Republic (West Germany, ed.) will have to develop a strategy... This is a task which will justify the exertions of the best heads and the most capable persons!"

Page 39 also prints, without comment, a quotation from a speech attributed to Field Marshal Montgomery, closing with the words: "It is the duty of the soldier to obey, without question, all orders given him by the army, that is to say the nation."

Page 151 of the Calendar. Four-colour print: "Soldier in Autumn".

Pages 39—47: Further strategic articles and maps.

Page 47: Photograph of "Field Marshal Erwin Rommel and Colonel General of the Waffen SS Paul Hausser."

Page 48: A poem to the "German Infantry" by Captain von Wallenberg.

Page 49: A coloured plate of German regimental flags.

Pages 52—68 are occupied by old soldiers' stories telling for instance "how Sergeant Major Otto Ude of Company 30 won the Knights Cross to the Iron Cross", or such sentences as "Do you remember, comrades, the days when we began our great march towards our far-off goal in the Caucasus?". The stories are plentifully illustrated with photos and paintings of nazi soldiers in action.

Pages 70—80 are mainly historical, with articles on military music and on "General Steuben, the great Prussian teacher of the American army."

Page 81 tells the sentimental story of how an SS Regiment spent Christmas in Belgium in 1944. "We men of the 19th SS Panzer Grenadiers have no chance to rest... it is December 24th 1944... we occupied a Belgian house." And then these big kind SS men bring in some Belgian civilians and an American prisoner, light up a Christmas tree, and sing carols:

Deutsches Reich 1919—1933

Deutsches Reich 1933—1945

Der deutsche Wappenadler
IN SEINER
GESCHICHTLICHEN
ENTWICKLUNG

Bundesrepublik

Page 129 of the Calendar.
"The historical development of the German Eagle".

"The soft tones of a mouth organ can be heard, and one after another we begin to hum. All at once the words of the carol 'Silent Night, Holy Night' come from the rough throats of the men. They sit there with folded hands, these men who have been steeled in battles in East and West. Their faces are relaxed and almost soft. The civilians have tears in their eyes and are astonished . . ." The story teller omits to mention whether the "soft-faced" SS men slaughtered the civilians once the festival was over.

Pages 83—95 are occupied with more military history and an article on "Art and Soldierliness".

Page 96, reproduced on this page, consists of pictures of nazi soldiers in action. Here are the captions:

"In action. (From top to bottom.) Parachutists search captured Englishman on Crete — Quadruple Ack-Ack in action — Panzer Jaeger of the division "Greater Germany" advance on a broad front against Soviet tanks which have broken through — Field Marshal Ritter von Leeb and Colonel General von Kuechler at an advanced observation post of the 18th Army — Right: German infantrymen advance (the last picture taken by the fallen front-line photographer W. Walz)."

Pages 97—116 are filled with more front-line memories, and a detailed strategic study of how the Belgian fort of Eben Emael was taken by nazi parachutists in 1940.

Page 117 consists of a coloured plate showing a painting of bare-headed German soldiers singing hymns in a church in occupied France on Good Friday.

Page 120 is devoted to the "Society for Military Studies", 71 Arnulf Strasse, Munich, American Zone. "The 'Society for Military Studies' was founded on January 5th 1952 by a circle of former officers in Munich . . . The main reason was to take up again the threads of the tradition of German military research and military publication, which had been broken in 1945, and to concentrate such activities as had formerly been concentrated in the 'German Society for Military Policy and Science'. The second reason was to collect the military lessons learned in the Second World War, particularly in the Eastern Campaign . . . and to utilise these lessons in rebuilding the German defence system. Thirdly to propagate the revival of a healthy military spirit and military readiness amongst both the military profession and the general public. Fourthly to prevent the threatening infiltration of the officers corps by 'eastern' elements. Fifthly to propagate the idea of a European Defence Community.

IM EINSATZ

(Von oben nach unten)

Fallschirmjäger durchsuchen gefangene Engländer auf Kreta. — Vierlingsflak greift ein. — Panzerjäger der Panzer-Grenadier-Division „Großdeutschland" rücken in breiter Front gegen eingebrochene Sowjetpanzer vor. — Generalfeldmarschall Ritter von Leeb und Generaloberst von Küchler auf vorgeschobenen Beobachtungstungsposten der 18. Armee, Heeresgruppe Nord. — Rechts: Deutsche Infanteristen gehen vor (letzte Aufnahme des unmittelbar darauf gefallenen Kriegsberichters W Walz)

Page 96 of the Calendar. "In Action". Full translation on left.

"The present committee of the Society consists of three generals, a colonel and an admiral, (all active officers in the nazi Wehrmacht, ed.).

"The Society maintains contact with the Blank Office (West German War Ministry, ed.) but this does not mean that it has abandoned its position as a free and independent private organisation."

Page 128: "German politicians on German soldierliness — Statements made at meetings of the Soldiers' Association in 1953/54.

"Vice Chancellor Bluecher: German soldierliness is the readiness of the individual to sacrifice everything including his life in the interests of the entire people . . . Every single one of us must give his full moral support to German soldierliness, which is nothing more nor less than a moral conception.

"Member of Parliament Feller (BHE-Refugee Party): All of us who were soldiers, were not allowed to continue this after 1945, and often we were not able to mention it or show it. But soldierliness has been preserved by all of us as part of our real being, which plays an important role in our civil lives.

"Member of Parliament Von Meerkatz (Free Democratic Party): It is part of the nature of soldierliness that it is not a party but that it

serves the whole. The service which the German soldier gave to his fatherland after 1945 is recognisable in the fact of our recovery."

Page 129: "The historical development of the German Eagle" — including of course the nazi eagle, shown on page 104 of this issue holding a large swastika between his claws.

Page 130: "Germans save the Western World", an historical account of a battle in 955 A. D. in which German King Otto the Great beat a Hungarian invasion. "One thousand years ago Germans saved the west for all time from the Hungarian menace. At that time the Czechs too stood on the western front, in the army of the German king. The Versailles Treaty made a breach in this particular German mission to defend Europe against the East." (The calender suggests here that the Czechoslovak state, established at the time of the Versailles Treaty after the First World War, should be abolished so that Czech mercenaries can be drafted into a German Wehrmacht 'for the defence of Europe against the East'.)

Page 132/133 tells the story of a Russian grandmother who was happy to darn the socks of an SS company in the nazi-occupied part of the Soviet Union. The story ends with a description of how the SS company burned down the village "when we had to leave it in the course of a strategic shortening of the front".

Page 140 calls for "Freedom for our war prisoners and war sentencees". ("War sentencees" is the phrase used in West Germany for nazi war criminals still serving their sentences.) **"We know that the treatment of those of our comrades who are war sentencees is a serious injustice, and we expect the Government and organisations to take more determined and decisive action so that our comrades can come home this year.**

DER LETZTE WEHRMACHTSBERICHT

DES ZWEITEN WELTKRIEGES

Aus dem Hauptquartier des Großadmirals, den 9. Mai 1945

Page 160 of the Calendar: "Last Wehrmacht Communique of the Second World War. From the Headquarters of the Grand Admiral, May 9th 1945."

"The following organisations are making efforts to ease their lot and to obtain their release:

Foreign Office, Central Legal Department, Koblenzer Strasse, Bonn. (This office provides Government funds for financing the defence of war sentencees).

Ministry for Expellees, Bonn. (This office provides funds for the care of war prisoners and war sentencees.)...".

Pages 148—158 provide articles on "Problems of German Soldierliness", "The Development of the German Navy reflected in its Flags", "The Battle for the Bridgehead" about the nazi invasion of Crete, and "The Navy Helps on the Eastern Front".

Page 159 is devoted to a full-dress photograph of "Grand Admiral Doenitz, Last Supreme Commander of the Wehrmacht". The admiral, who is at present serving a ten year sentence for war crimes, is shown wearing the nazi Swastika badge on his cap and grasping his marshal's staff.

Page 160 presents the full text of the "Last Wehrmacht Communique of the Second World War. From the Headquarters of the Grand Admiral, May 9th 1945." The communique reports the award of Hitler's highest decoration, the Knight's Cross with Laurels, Swords and Diamonds, to General Saucken on the eastern front, and then reports:

"Since midnight the weapons have been stilled on all fronts. The honourable combat, which has lasted for nearly six years is now at an end... The German soldier has done unforgettable deeds, true to his oath... Every soldier can now proudly surrender his weapons..."

Pages 161—63 give a list of the nazi officers decorated by Hitler with his highest decorations, the Knight's Cross with various combinations of laurel wreaths, diamonds and swords. The list is adorned with a picture of the Knight's Cross, prominently decorated with the nazi swastika.

Page 174: "The Association of German Soldiers — How it was formed, what it is, and what it wants" by Otto Mosbach.

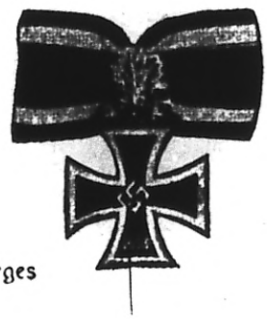
"After the frightful collapse in 1945 the victorious powers also ordered the dissolution of all organisations of former soldiers, and prohibited the new formation of such organisations. The reason given for this destruction of the freedom of association, which exists in the whole of the free world, was the thesis that German soldierliness was harmful, that it was the worst form of militarism and must therefore be rooted out...

"As early as July 1945 Admiral Gottfried Hansen, today the Chairman of the Association, raised his voice in defence of slandered German soldiers, and called for social justice for former professional soldiers. Soon others joined him in the whole of the Federal territory.

"Because of the Allied ban, it was necessary at first to establish little social groups, and later 'emergency committees'. With ever more emphasis the former professional soldiers fought to save the honour of German soldiers, and for social justice. They all knew that the fight for social

FÜR TAPFERKEIT IM KRIEGE

Die Träger der höchsten deutschen Tapferkeitsauszeichnungen des zweiten Weltkrieges



Page 161 of the Calendar. "For Valour in War. The holders of the highest German awards for bravery in the Second World War".

Für Tapferkeit
1813
1870
1914
1939
und Verdienst
Ein Almanach der von Deutschland und seinen Verbündeten im ersten und zweiten Weltkrieg verliehenen Orden und Ehrenzeichen
Mit einer Einführung in die Ordenskunde und vollständigen Übersichten. Acht Kunstdrucktafeln und weitere Abbildungen im Text zeigen die wichtigsten Auszeichnungen in der Form, in der sie verliehen wurden. — Eine wertvolle Erinnerung für alle Soldaten beider Weltkriege
Umfang 60 Seiten, Preis DM 2.30

Page 201 of the Calendar. "For Valour and Services", a book advertisement.

justice was in the first line a struggle for the just appreciation of German soldierliness.

"On December 16th 1949 Law No. 16 of the Allied High Commission cancelled Control Council Law No. 34 and thus restored the right of association to former soldiers . . . Today the Association has 110,000 members in 2500 local groups."

Pages 176—194 consist of a very long list of the names and addresses of "Associations and Organisations of Former Soldiers". A total of 749 names and addresses are given — a big increase over the associations listed in the German Soldiers' Calender for 1954, which totalled only 528.

The organisations range from relatively harmless pension-seeking groups like the "Association of War-Blinded Germans" to the "Old Comrades Association of the 3rd SS Panzer Division Death's Head, c/o G. Kraetschmer, 39e Rosenheimer Strasse, Munich".

Associations listed include 6 SS organisations; the "Legion Condor", which fought for Franco in Spain; the "Panzer Corps Parachutists Hermann Goering"; and the "Former V 2 Troops".

Organisations of former Quisling troops are also listed. They include "Croatian Field Division"; "Association of Estonian Fighters for Freedom", and the "German-Arab Mixed Units".

Organisations of former nazi soldiers outside Germany are also listed; they include associations in Austria and the Saar.

The Calendar indicates that even this long list does not include all militarist organisations in West Germany. On page 177 an appeal is made to all such associations to send in their names and addresses by the middle of 1955 for the 1956 calendar.

Page 201, the inside back cover of the Calendar, consists of a book advertisement. "For Valour and Services — An Almanach of the Medals and Decorations awarded by Germany and its allies in the First and Second World Wars. With an introduction to the study of medals, and full tables. Eight coloured plates and other illustrations in the text show the most important decorations in the form in which they were awarded. A valuable souvenir for all soldiers of both world wars. 60 Pages, Price 2.30 marks."

The note that decorations are shown "in the form in which they were awarded" means that nazi medals are shown with swastikas and other fascist symbols.

The calender ends with an advertisement on the back cover for three militarist magazines: "German Soldiers' Newspaper — the voice of the front-line generation; Soldier in the People — the Organ of the German Soldiers' Association; Cast Off! — the monthly journal for all friends of the Sea."

Win a New Reader

Fill in the name and address of a friend, work-mate or acquaintance on the form below, and send it to

Democratic German Report
Friedrichstrasse 167/III
Berlin W 8, Germany

We shall be pleased to mail sample copies of the paper to him or her.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

NAZI DIPLOMAT RE-INSTATED

A nazi diplomat who played an active part in deportations from France and Belgium during the war has been restored to his position of "Ambassador with Special Duties" in the West German Foreign Ministry, it was announced in Bonn at the beginning of December.

The diplomat, Dr. Werner von Bargen, was suspended in 1952 after it had been disclosed that 85 % of the leading officials of the West German Foreign Ministry were former nazis. Bargen and a number of other particularly exposed nazis were thereupon suspended on full pay.

Bargen joined the Nazi Party in 1933, and served throughout the war as a diplomatic representative with the German Military Governments in Belgium and France. On November 11th 1942 he made the following report from Brussels to nazi Foreign Minister Ribbentrop:

"As a result of the steps taken against the Jews by the military commander, 15,000 men, women and children have been transported to the east. They were originally called up for forced labour, but when rumours began to spread that the Jews were being slaughtered, etc., they ceased to obey the call-up notices. Since that time speedy individual actions have been taken to net the Jews.

(signed) von Bargen."

On April 6th 1944 Bargen sent a top-secret telegram to the Foreign Ministry in Berlin from Paris, stating:

"All persons arrested for dissidence or resistance who would be suitable subjects for reprisal actions have been sent to Germany. The prisoners held here are of no importance. The SS Obergruppenfuehrer suggests that the Foreign Ministry should obtain a list of suitable persons from the Reich Security Office, and that further treatment should be given without delay in Berlin.

(signed) von Bargen."

WORTH-WHILE READING

"And Reap a Whirlwind" by Arthur Kahn, Independence Publishers, GPO Box 42, Brooklyn 1, New York. 10 cents.

A valuable short summary of the dangers of West German remilitarisation, written by a man who knows what he is talking about. Mr. Kahn was Chief Editor of Intelligence, Information Control Division of US Military Government in Germany in 1945.

BERLIN NOTEBOOK

By John Peet

"So now you may soon be having an army here in East Germany", a western journalist said to me a few days ago.

We were sitting in the press gallery of the People's Chamber, the East German Parliament, and Deputy Prime Minister Walter Ulbricht had just announced that if the Paris Agreements were ratified, and a West German Wehrmacht was established, then the German Democratic Republic would be forced to take measures to defend itself, to defend the nationally-owned factories, the land reform, and all the other steps which have been taken to build a new and better Germany here in the eastern half of the divided country.

Necessity

"Yes, an army may be formed here: it will be an unpleasant necessity" I replied. "But just take a look round this hall here, and see who will be in control of such an army, if it has to be formed. This is a different sort of controlling body to the West German Government, with its four old SS and SA members, and the West German Parliament filled with people who mostly got along very nicely under Hitler."

And I pointed out to him some of the people on the government benches and in the body of the hall whom I happened to know.

Spain Veterans

On the government benches were Ministers Heinrich Rau and Erwin Kramer who had both fought against Spanish, Italian and German fascists in Spain in the ranks of the International Brigade; Minister Walter Ulbricht who in December 1942 crept through the snow on the Stalingrad front with a loudspeaker, appealing to the Wehrmacht soldiers to stop fighting for Hitler; Minister Fritz Selbmann, Ruhr miner who spent the entire nazi period in a concentration camp because he would not abandon the fight against Hitler; and many others, veterans in the fight against militarism.

"If you think men like that are going to tolerate a new Prussian-militaristic army, you must be crazy" I said.

Then I pointed out other individuals in the body of the hall. On one of the back benches were sitting side by side famed novelist Arnold Zweig, and Professor Viktor Klemperer, both distinguished Jews. Arnold Zweig became known throughout the world in the 1920's for his great book "The Case of Sergeant Grisha", was forced to emigrate from Germany in 1933, and today plays an active part in East German cultural life, apart from being a member of parliament. Professor Klemperer, 73-year old philologist, was called up for forced labour by the nazis, and only escaped death by a hair's breadth. He is today a director of the Humboldt University in Berlin.

Not far from Arnold Zweig I noticed young Heinz Kessler, an engineering worker. He was only 19 when he was called up by the nazis during the war, but he was already experienced in the anti-fascist fight, and his parents were both in concentration camp. As soon as he was sent to the front he crossed the lines, and was one of the founders of the Free German Movement in the Soviet Union. Today he is a leading officer in the East German People's Police.

Another man in the uniform of a People's Police officer is Heinz Hoffmann who, like a number of other members of parliament, fought the fascists in Spain in the ranks of the International Brigade.

Another comparatively young member of Parliament is Erich Honecker, aged 42. When Hitler came to power in 1933, Honecker immediately started organising youth resistance groups, was arrested in 1935, and spent the remainder of the nazi period in prison.

Yet another ex-prisoner of the nazis is Professor Robert Havemann, physicist who worked in an anti-nazi underground group, and was arrested and sentenced to death by the nazis in 1943.

Women Fighters

Then there is Rosa Thaelmann, working-class housewife and widow of Communist leader Ernst Thaelmann, murdered by the nazis in 1944 after eleven years in prison. On the cabinet benches sits Greta Kuckhoff, President of the German Noten Bank. The nazis executed her husband too, and she herself was sentenced to ten years imprisonment.

And I could have gone on pointing out such people for a long time, for a quick check showed that at least 45 members of the East German parliament had experience of Hitler's jails and concentration camps from the inside, and about thirty more had only escaped by seeking refuge abroad. Many, many more had risked their lives throughout the Hitler period doing the dangerous daily work of underground resistance.

Young Members

And the high proportion of really active fighters against Hitler in the ranks of parliament is even more remarkable when it is recalled that 56 members of parliament are under 26 years of age, and thus were too young to have fought in the anti-nazi movement.

I do not know whether I managed to convince my western colleague: but a look at the anti-fascist past of the people who really run the German Democratic Republic should convince any unprejudiced observer that there is no danger of any sort of "nazi-type" army being established there.

And of course, if you and I and all of us manage to see to it that the Paris Agreements are not ratified, then the question does not even arise.

All-In Nazi

"The principals in the main (wrestling) exhibition were Antonio Rocca... and Hans Schmidt, a horrid Nazi villain... 'In the beginning of his career Schmidt attracted attention by giving the Nazi salute, turning his back on the American flag, and sitting down during the Star-Spangled Banner', Mr Mayer said. 'Recently he has cut that stuff, because it no longer provokes sufficient animosity. There has been a change in the international climate'."

From an article on American wrestling by A. J. Liebling in the "New Yorker", November 13th 1954.

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